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rescue of Emin; and finally his Parliamentary career and closing years. His journals and private letters bring out the inner history of many important events and episodes which have not hitherto been made public.

Among the fine illustrations are seven portraits of Stanley at different periods from his childhood to within four years of his death. So much of his life was absorbed by Africa that we may regard this remarkable autobiography as a rich contribution to the literature of the great continent to which he gave so unstintedly his wonderful energy of mind and body.

Cyrenaica. Report on the Work of the Commission sent out by the Jewish Territorial Organization, under the Auspices of the Governor-General of Tripoli, to Examine the Territory Proposed for the Purpose of a Jewish Settlement in Cyrenaica. By J. W. Gregory and Others. xiii and 52 pp., Maps, Illustrations, and Appendix. Ito Offices, London, 1909.

Cyrenaica is the large projection of land on the northern coast of Africa between Egypt and the Great Syrtis. The Jewish Territorial Organization, of which Mr. Israel Zangwill is president, conceived the idea, that this land, reputed to have once been populous and rich, might afford a comfortable home for many of those Jews who cannot or will not remain in the lands in which they at present live. The Organization accordingly sent out an expedition, led by Dr. Gregory, Professor of Geology at the University of Glasgow, to examine the territory proposed for a Jewish settlement. The work of the expedition was thoroughly performed, but the results were disappointing so far as the colonization project is concerned. The report includes a careful estimate of the water supply based upon the rain-gauge at Benghazi and also on the limited yield from the few springs on the plateau and from a study of the beds of the hill streams, many of which, evidently, cannot have carried water down them for many years. It seems to be proven conclusively that, owing to its lack of water, Cyrenaica could never have maintained a very large population. There is considerable rainfall, but the porosity of the soil has made the water largely unconservable and irrecoverable.

While the report is unfavorable to the hopes of those who are promoting the cause of Jewish colonization, it is a valuable contribution to geography. It carefully describes in its geographical, hydrographical, climatic and economic aspects, a region of which very little was known. It is introduced by an historical and political preface by Mr. Zangwill.

Man in Many Lands. Being an Introduction to the Study of Geographic Control. By L. W. Lyde, A.M. vii and 184 pp., and 24 illustrations in colors. Adam and Charles Black, London, and the Macmillan Company, New York, 1910. 65c.

Professor Lyde has shown in his excellent textbooks that he has a talent for tracing the relation between life and its geographic environment. The present work is of the nature of a geographic reader for students in the secondary schools. We do not recall having seen elsewhere in the same compass and for the perusal of young students, a treatment so large and so illuminative as this, of the subject of geographic control. No boy or girl can read the book without pleasure and edification or hardly fail, in all later reading, to look for the influence that